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## The Washington Times

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## TAKE THE TIMES WITH YOU.

Summer Outings Will Not Be Enjoyed Unless It Goes Along.

The summer tide of pleasure and health-seekers has set in toward mountains, springs and seashore.

No plans for the season's outing will be complete unless The Times is included among the necessities.

Men and women may go from town to leave care behind, but those who would keep their finger on the public pulse, or be abreast of the world's happenings, or, indeed, who need a golden link between themselves and the whirligig of time—these must have The Times sent daily to their sylvan or seaside retreat.

## THAT POLICY QUESTION.

It is very gratifying to know that District Attorney Birney will, without undue delay, take hold of the question whether a great corporation like the Western Union Telegraph Company can do what another corporation can do so well, and that is to serve the lottery or policy companies of Louisville by reporting their drawings to disreputable shacks on the Virginia side of the Potomac, where the poor are bled out of hard-earned earnings and no one except the dealers has the ghost of a show to win.

That Mr. Birney will look at the question in a liberal light is little or no doubt, but even a positive decision on his part will not settle the matter legally, no difference what its moral effect may be. The Western Union Telegraph is in very comfortable financial circumstances, even considering the large dividends it is paying on enormously watered stock. It is not conducted either in the interests of amusement or morality. It furnishes the electricity, the wires and the instruments, and the people can furnish the conscience, if they want any conscience.

This lottery question, as described in The Times, is one of the most important that has been brought before any tribunal in recent years, and it should be debated rapidly on until a thorough test can be made.

Meanwhile the Roselynn ranch and the Western Union Telegraph Company will continue business as the old stand in genial partnership.

## NO STRIKE WANTED.

Nothing is more agreeable than to any agreeable things when it is desiring that they should be said, and because The Times has had occasion to criticize President Phillips of the Metropolitan road, with some degree of severity, is no argument that it should not commend that gentleman for his plain admission to his employees, if statements to The Times of this nature are wholly correct, that no strike is desired and that anything within reason will be granted to prevent a threatened strike.

This is a reasonable and commendable view to take of the whole controversy. No one will deny that as things go it is very aggravating to an employer of labor to even consider in any way the opinions of employees. It is an inherited trait which is fast becoming obsolete, but it is, nevertheless, present, and an embodiment of the old regime, that the master looks upon the employee as a serf or as a chattel slave.

These conditions are outgrown, and the sooner all employers of labor recognize that fact, and co-operate with, rather than issue commands to wage-workers, the sooner will harmony be brought about. Many employers of labor have long comprehended this condition, and governed themselves accordingly, but the rest are still awaiting the handwriting on the wall.

## IT SHOULD BE HERE.

No matter what excuse may be offered by genial gentlemen connected with the Marine Band, it goes without saying that such an organization should represent the District at home on Labor Day.

While all the gentlemen of the Marine Corps may not always be pleasing agents for that body, which wields such power in the politics of the country, there is a number quite sufficient to leave the whole lump which would prefer to devote itself to Washington on all important occasions, and particularly on that day when the sympathizers with the aims of the wage workers at the Capital City prefer to make their presence felt upon their native soil.

Bandmen are but workers like their fellows of other crafts, and what may be called the royal band of America should be heard as frequently and exclusively at Washington as others are upon the Pincian Hill at Rome or in the Thiergarten at Berlin.

## MORE RIVER RIOTING.

The report of a fierce fight aboard the steamer George Leary last night on the Potomac river, near the city, has been taken to insure order and safety on board river steamers, and that some power

should be brought into action to make such order compulsory.

These excursion steamers are such a pleasure and benefit to those who are cooped between city walls that it would be exceedingly ungenerous to find fault with them. The complaints have become so frequent of late of the misconduct of passengers that respectable and timid people prefer to spend warm evenings at home, rather than be possibly made the center of a drunken circle, of riot and bloodshed, or of easily excited panic.

No matter what the composition of the passengers of the Leary, the occurrence of last evening was provocative of a panic, and yet not to a greater extent than incidents in the recent history of many other river boats. The authorities should see that crowding, coming on or going off boats, should be suppressed; that sales of liquor to minors and intoxicated persons be stopped, and that increased supervision be exercised over the giddy and reckless, who fail to realize that the rail of a steamer's deck is not as safe a resting place as the arm-chair of the maternal chamber.

## LABOR BUREAU CHIEFS.

Within a few weeks chiefs of labor bureaus of various States, with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the National Department of Labor, will assemble at Minneapolis to discuss the work of their respective bureaus.

The new complexion that the labor movement assumes year after year gives an accumulating interest to these assemblies of gentlemen who have given immeasurable time and energy to the collection of data upon social and industrial subjects. It is to be regretted that only twenty-seven States of the Union have organized labor bureaus; but that is a fact; and yet when it is remembered that it is but a few years since when only half a dozen States had such bureaus, and, also, since the national bureau was instituted, all friends of the work in which these men are engaged will be encouraged.

Among the delegates and speakers who will be at Minneapolis, there are some who are very conservative and some who are very radical; but as heads of bureaus of labor statistics they are careful in expression of personal opinion, as it is their chief duty to collect, not to comment, to describe conditions and not to suggest a remedy for bad conditions.

No one can deny that vast good has resulted from the work of these bureaus, and the record of the approaching one will certainly not fall short of any of its predecessors.

## THE DENVER DISASTER.

The people of every city of the country may as well understand now as later that nearly all buildings having steam engines in their cellars or sub-cellars are liable to wreck at any time on account of the fact that they are almost invariably conducted at night by untrained boys.

Machinery has been brought to such a state of perfection that it is well-nigh automatic, and one result of this progress is that boys and women, and even young girls, are told they can do the work of persons of mature years and judgment, without the least suggestion of danger.

In the case of the Denver explosion, the boydelogated to duty which should have been intrusted only to a careful adult, was present at the proper time to do mischief and absent at the time when the fruits of his presence were ripe.

What is true of the "historical" hotel in Denver is true of many hotels and business houses where steam boilers are used, and no one need be surprised if the Denver disaster is quickly followed by others similar in character in other cities of the country.

Corporal Tanner is so usually busy with business that it is pretty good evidence the ally summer season is at its height when he begins to write either open or unopen letters, expressive of his affection for his many successors.

That Dallas mayor's devotion to the noble calling of physical culture is so pathetic that it must squeeze tears out of the eyes of Hon. Buck Kilgore, Hon. Miles Crowley, Hon. William Crain and Hon. William Sterrett. Away down in Texas we have got beyond the cow-puncher and pistol and prize fight period, and drink Rikers, and simply bowl for physical culture of the purest and loftiest breeding.

## Gossip of the Day.

It is seldom that an industrious, over-worked and underpaid journalist in this world receives his reward. He is expected, in the usual run of calculations, to take his chances of obtaining it in the life to come.

But there has been a pleasing, satisfactory and encouraging break in the long line of sombreness and sadness. Charles C. Randolph, of the New York Times, has been duly created and officially confirmed a chevalier of the Order of the Cross of Trinidad. The announcement came as a burst of sunshine after a protracted rain-fall. It was written on a sheet of paper bearing the caption, "Chancellerie de la Principauté de Trinidad, New York."

The information was imparted to Mr. Randolph that some time to-day Count de la Boissière, grand chancellor of the principality of Trinidad, under Baron Hardon-Rickey, ruling as James I. would, on behalf of his serene highness, in person, present the official announcement of his elevation to the highest of characters of the Order of the Cross of Trinidad.

Chevalier Randolph is now receiving the congratulations of his friends and the envious looks of his enemies. When asked for some reason why the high honor had been conferred upon him, he stated that during the recent visit to this city of Baron Hardon-Rickey to seek the protection of the United States for the island of Trinidad as against the encroachments of Great Britain, he had forwarded to his paper a couple of articles, which had been considered so entirely fair and impartial by his serene highness, that the brevet of chevalier was bestowed as a suitable reward.

An amusing bit of carelessness in the records came up from the workhouse yesterday. A little less than a month ago Mr. W. Keady Schoepf, then vice-president and general manager of the Excelsior and Soldiers' Home Railway, was tried in the police court and convicted of occupying public space. He was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse, and as his counsel desired to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, his commitment and release by the writ were sent down together. Mr. Schoepf was entered on the books as committed, but in some manner the release by the writ was not recorded. Yesterday, pursuing the daily custom of inspecting the books to ascertain if any charges of misconduct were filed against the prisoners, nothing was found opposite Mr. Schoepf's name, and he was released.

afflicted to the police court as having had five days deducted from his sentence for good behavior, and was therefore entitled to his release.

"I have made a discovery," said an observant man yesterday. "I have found that ants are particularly fond of working by electric light. I leaned over to the my shoe the other evening, and to my surprise, right under the arch light, I found a multitude of ants busily engaged around an ant-hill, a crack in the pavement. They were running to and fro as industriously and in as great numbers as you ever saw them in the sunlight, carrying their burdens with them. I believe we are told the ant is one of the industrious insects that work both night and day, but see if the electric light was the cause of their nocturnal labor. I went to an ant-hill where I remembered seeing the insects at work in the day. It was, of course, dark, and I struck a light. Not more than half a dozen ants could be seen, while around the other hill they numbered hundreds."

"You cannot imagine how grateful the workmen will be for a reading-room and library, in which they will have a personal interest."

This was the comment of a progressive young labor leader, who was discussing the probabilities of the success of the scheme.

"There never was a time, probably, when it would not have been welcomed, but just now it will be a boon with a big B."

"Labor has made its headquarters in Washington; all workmen are interested in the legislation of the early future; we need, and will appreciate, the reading-room and library as a means of informing ourselves upon current events, and for the opportunities it will afford for keeping up to date on matters of mutual interest."

Notwithstanding the slurs and insinuations recently cast by the New York convention, Washington is going to have the finest public postoffice building in the United States, said Superintendent of Construction Kinney last night.

"When you take into consideration the cost of the building, the area it covers and the general character of the structure, it ought to be an object of pride to every citizen of the District. It is also going to be one of the cheapest buildings the Government ever constructed, when you take into consideration its magnitude, for it is to contain a dozen buildings far less pretensions than the Washington postoffice which have cost the United States almost twice as much money."

## Points About Pilgrims.

George E. Kepner, a well known newspaper man, of Pittsburg, is stopping at the Ebbitt. "I have come to Washington," he said, "to attend the national convention of the Daughters of Liberty, which meets here to-morrow. I shall take the occasion, however, which the opportunity offers to see a great many friends I have not seen for some time, and to see the city and the people."

When asked regarding politics in the Keystone State, Mr. Kepner grew enthusiastic.

"Why, Quay is going to win in a walk. He is making the fight of his life, and although the opposition has resorted to all sorts of tactics to beat him they will not be able to do it. The sentiment throughout the State seems decidedly in favor of him, and when the convention meets on the 25th instant, Matthew S. Quay is going to show the country that he has not lost, but gained prestige in Pennsylvania, all predictions to the contrary, notwithstanding."

O. Shunstone, of New York, manager of a chewing gum company, is at the National.

"You would be surprised," said he, "to know the great amount of gum that is consumed in this country. It is being highly recommended by the best physicians now as a cure for indigestion, and people who once scorned its use are now its champions. Of course, there are lots of people, especially young girls, who chew gum from mere force of habit, but the bulk of it is taken on the people from a medical standpoint is most encouraging to the manufacturer."

John H. Foote, of Canal Fulton, Ohio, is a guest of the Ebbitt. Mr. Foote is a superlative connoisseur of the Daughters of Liberty. The order, which is auxiliary to the Senior and Junior Order of American Mechanics, will hold its national convention here to-morrow. To a Times reporter Mr. Foote said:

"We expect to have quite a large representation when the convention is called to order to-morrow morning, as a great many delegates are already here, and many more are expected to-morrow. A great many people think that this organization is political in its complexion, but I can assure you it is nothing of the kind. We have even been accused by some as being connected with the A. P. A., but of course any assertion of this kind is too ridiculous to notice."

"The Daughters of Liberty, as the name suggests, is a patriotic order, as much so as the Daughters of the Revolution, and we are doing a great deal throughout the country to keep alive the patriotic spirit which should always prevail among all true American citizens."

J. H. Bankhead, Congressman from Alabama is photographed at the National.

George W. Pepper, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, is at the Raleigh.

E. Y. Moody, of Denver, is registered at the St. James.

## Editorial Brevities.

Have those illustrious New Yorkers ever thought to try cold water?—Chicago Dispatch.

What Tammany needs is a leader like Tilden, and not a boss like Croker.—Rochester Herald.

The public can have honest servants if it will take the trouble to examine applicants before hiring.—Chicago Times-Herald.

As a rule, when any one breaks into bad language, it is a sign he is getting the worst of the argument.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

When Shakespeare said, true love's course never ran smooth, he had no idea of a courtship couple out on bicycles.—Philadelphia Times.

If decent citizens would serve more often in primaries, they would not have to serve so often on grand juries.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The law is still after the Chicago hoodlums, and even New York feels honest when considering the way the boys who were in the riot were treated.—Buffalo Express.

## Purely Personal.

Lafayette Hearst is a small, dark, timid man, not unlike in appearance the Japanese, among whom he has lived for the past four or five years. He was born in Smyrna, the child of an Englishman and a Greek woman, and made his literary debut in Cincinnati.

Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer, sits down on the project of waving a signal flag to the supposed inhabitants of Mars by saying that the flag would have to be as large as Ireland and the pole 600 miles long.

Edward Smith, of Dikmont, Mo., aged eighty-nine, is the only survivor of the war of 1812 now living in Maine. There are, however, two hundred widows of veterans of that war now living in that State.

Murderer Fredericks, recently hanged in San Francisco, designed his own tombstone, and composed for it this epitaph: "Here sleeps one whose life has bin one perpetual delusion."

Miss Marian Parter, of Detroit, is the first woman to graduate from the university department of engineering. She has taken special studies in architecture, and intends to practice the profession some where in the West.

Woman has made her debut as a writer of epic in the person of Fraulein Marie Eugenie Delle Grazie, a young Hungarian. She has produced, in two bulky volumes and in plummy Latin, a magnificent epic, a heroic and historic epic entitled "Robespierre." She is said by her reviewers to be a realist of a pronounced order, and in dealing with certain phases of the French revolution to have used expressions "from which the boldest male pen would recoil."

According to the Chicago Times-Herald, Mrs. Cleveland sets a shining example in always being on time. She does not think it quite nice to enter the theater or church or any place late, and she is very exact, just for the sake of attracting attention. Mrs. Cleveland also makes a toilet in less time than almost any other woman prominent in Washington. She frequently returns from a long drive fifteen minutes before the time, and she is very exact in her arrival, she is there to greet them in a pretty bow and as fresh as a rose.

The ancient belief that blue stockings were always attended, were blue goggles and that they were worn by the land forces, is now being disproved. A recent mail notice with surprise that Miss Grace Chisholm, a young woman of Britain, who has just been made a Ph. D. by the University of Göttingen, is remarkably handsome and attractive. For the land forces, she is there to greet them in a pretty bow and as fresh as a rose.

John L. Richardson, chairman of the Democratic State central committee of Kansas, is very much surprised over his appointment as registered voter at Topeka, which was announced to-day. It is by far too serious to be a joke, and yet the information will create a smile on the faces of a number of people in Kansas. Mr. Richardson said that he would not take the place. The position has been held by him for several years, and he would have to move from his home at Wichita to Topeka, and Mr. Richardson thinks that his political influence should call for much more than this. Some weeks ago, when Mr. Richardson was at the Interior Department, he was told by the officials that he would not accept the office under any conditions; that it was not in the line he wanted and did not pay enough. All this he had endeavored to make plain to the officials, and now the announcement of his appointment comes to him as a great surprise.

Mr. Richardson and Secretary Thurber were schoolmates and friends in their early days. The former had been led to believe or expect the latter would put in a good word for him to draw the pay he would have to move from his home at Wichita to Topeka, and Mr. Richardson thinks that his political influence should call for much more than this. Some weeks ago, when Mr. Richardson was at the Interior Department, he was told by the officials that he would not accept the office under any conditions; that it was not in the line he wanted and did not pay enough. All this he had endeavored to make plain to the officials, and now the announcement of his appointment comes to him as a great surprise.

Some of the delegates to the recent silver conference from Kentucky and contiguous States asserted that Senator Blackburn would be re-elected despite the failure of the silver Democrats in Kentucky to capture the State convention in June. Reports which come from Kentucky show that Blackburn is devoting his entire time to his candidacy, and that he is brimful of hope of controlling the next legislature. The sound-money Democrats of the State appear to be equally certain that he will be defeated. It is regarded as probable that Secretary Carlisle will make several sound-money speeches in Kentucky this fall, and in view of the powerful leverage exerted by his speeches in the early summer, his friends feel justified in the belief that another series on the same general topic would do much of the work that Blackburn may have accomplished during the summer. There is still considerable doubt as to Mr. Carlisle's intentions regarding Blackburn's seat. His supporters say that he can have it if he wants it, but they have not yet made up their minds as to the course he will pursue. He has said on several occasions since Blackburn began his fight for re-election that he would not be a candidate, but in Kentucky politics statements made months before the critical moment do not carry a great deal of weight. Mr. Carlisle is now making a tour of the great lakes, and is not worrying about his political future.—C. C. Randolph in New York Times.

State Department officials are beginning to exhibit annoyance whenever they are asked about the matter. Mr. Adee, the Assistant Secretary, has assured Senator Voorhees that the department has been unremitting in its search for documents, but he has nothing to say with regard to what the department has done to get Walter out of prison.

The whole policy of the State Department from the beginning seems to have been one of diplomatic imbecility. It is illustrated in the sentence in which Mr. Adee, who is a master of international politeness, closes his letter to the Senator from Indiana, "You may be assured," he says, "that every step consistent with diplomatic usage will be taken by the Government to afford Mr. Walter the full measure of protection to which he may be found entitled by reason of his American citizenship."

It is a good rule by international lawyers that this is about as feeble an utterance as could possibly have been made. It assumes that the entire subject is still open to investigation, although Walter has been shut up in a French prison for six months, and although the State Department has over half a century had in its possession sufficient evidence to have demanded his release unconditionally, with the payment of a substantial indemnity. If the Adee programme is carried out Mr. Walter will not be released until the expiration of his sentence. So long as the State Department officials devote their feeble energies to the search for documents which do not exist there is little hope of effective action anywhere.—R. J. Wynne in New York Times.

It is now stated that President Cleveland may not decide to reappoint Matt W. Ransom as minister to Mexico, but that it is possible he may consider it a wise move to transfer Lewis Baker, the Government's representative to Mexico, to Cuba, and then send Salvador to the Mexican mission. This would be a promotion for the ex-St. Paul editor, and without doubt would be a pleasing change to him. His present salary is \$10,000 per annum, and it is rumored that he would receive \$12,500. There is nothing definite regarding the probable action of the President, but it would

## Sent from Washington.

The policy of the administration to shrink its obligations in order to hoodwink the American people into the belief that the Treasury is in a healthy condition, is a matter of common notoriety. This plan of action has been shown in every move of the various executive branches of the government, and has resulted in broken contracts, unfulfilled obligations and failure to carry out the expression of legislative will in hundreds of new undertakings which were deemed essential to good government. A fresh proof of this policy of delay and procrastination is furnished in the unwarranted withholding of funds from the various United States district engineers in charge of rivers and harbors work throughout the country. It appears that the funds necessary for this and other work are predicated upon regulation by each district engineer, intended to serve as an estimate of the amount of money which will be probably required, at the expiration of each month, to meet the expenditure of that particular district. These regulations are usually sent to the War Department about ten or twelve days before the close of the month, the expectation being that the money called for will be forwarded by the Treasury Department in time to be used by the beginning of the new month. This custom of late has not been very closely observed, and in consequence unpaid contractors and their force of assistants and laborers, some of whom have not yet received their pay for the month of July, are raising a great hue and cry about it. The regulation of Major Quinn for \$62,550 for the month of July has not yet been honored, while Capt. Derby, who made a call last month for \$55,000, with which to pay off his men and the contractors, has had thus far to wait for his money. There is a great big kick all along the line, and the question is being asked among army officers, of what use is there making out requisitions for money if no attention is paid to them? A prominent army officer said that he had seen service in rivers and harbors work for years, but never in his recollection had such a state of affairs prevailed. The requisition received from the district engineers are being promptly forwarded by the War Department to the Treasury Department, but they are evidently met with some obstruction, as complaints are being constantly made that there was no money with which to pay the men, and much grumbling and dissatisfaction is being expressed. The total amount of requisitions now overdue and unpaid aggregated fully \$25,000,000, according to Mr. F. M. Richardson, Jr., in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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not be surprising to some of Minister Baker's friends if he is named as minister to Mexico.—J. S. Van Antwerp in Minneapolis Journal.

## Stories Well Told.

"In the early days in Kansas," said a lawyer, "Judge Sam Vandiver was district judge of the western district of the State. One night the officers caught his honor and five friends playing poker. They were brought up to be tried before himself. Judge Vandiver first called the case of the State of Kansas vs. the five defendants, who all pleaded guilty, and the judge fined each \$10 and costs. Then the judge said: 'I'll now call the case of the State of Kansas vs. Samuel Vandiver. What is your plea, Mr. Vandiver?' He then got up and walked around in front of the bench and said: 'I plead guilty, your honor.' Then he went back on the bench and proceeded to lecture Sam Vandiver. He said: 'Mr. Vandiver, I have fined your comrades each \$10 and costs, but yours is an aggravated case; you should receive a more severe punishment than the others. You have been elected to an honorable position. You owe a duty to society, and you should set a proper example for young men growing up. I'll fine you \$25 and costs, and you stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.'—Chicago Inter-Ocean."

Mr. B— built himself a house some years ago. The architect was, simply, as a friend said, "to a riotous degree." It was correspondingly purg, and the effect of the lines, however, upon the untutored mind was not impressive. A friend visited Mr. B— one day, inquiring the way to the house, was told by the boy of wood he asked the question to "go long" about a well, a mile, till you come to a house 'at looks like a barn, only it ain't a barn, ain't that's him."

B— enjoyed the description, and told his architect, who made a few remarks about public taste which would have offended public taste very much to hear.

"That's your verdict," said the architect; "but what does it amount to? It simply—"

Two weeks later three friends of B— rode up from town on horseback, entered the grounds and stopped before the house. One of them dismounted and rang the bell, and B— himself opened the door.

"Whoo!" cried all three riders, at once. B— asked them what they wanted.

The horses had tried unanimously to walk in.

They recognized the simplicity of the architecture, and the architect himself has admitted that popular taste sometimes receives indorsement from unexpected quarters.

He is trying now to get B— to let him try again.—Harper's Magazine.

One of the brimiest and most energetic men in the South is staying at the Marlborough Hotel for a few weeks. He is medium-sized, black haired, keen eyed, and determined looking and his name is Thomas A. Darby. His home is in San Mateo, Fla., and he represents Putnam County in the Florida House of Representatives. He is a man of prominence as a clear, clear headed law-maker. Later on he will probably be seen in Congress.

Mr. Darby tells an amusing story of his campaign last fall. Against him were pitted a physician and a physician. In common with Florida it is customary for the candidates to make their canvass together, each one addressing his constituents for a specified time. The trio reached a place where the physician was particularly strong, and he was the first speaker. The physician followed, and argued that the community could not spare the doctor; if elected, some constituent might be taken seriously ill while he was away off in Tallahassee and the constituent might die. Mr. Darby was the last speaker. He agreed with the physician. He would be a serious thing for the community to be deprived of the doctor's medical skill. No one knew where, when or how he might be afflicted, so great is the uncertainty of life. Even with the presence of the great physician death might not be averted.

"And, gentlemen," continued Mr. Darby, "it is not unreasonable to suppose that some of us may be called to our final rest while the legislature is in session. The least we can do is to provide for such an emergency. Not only should the doctor receive the best medical attention, but the dead should be given a Christian burial, and in presenting my claim for your votes I contend that this county should not, even for two months, be deprived of the services of either of my professional friends." The Senator carried the town.—New York Evening Telegram.

## Fun as It Flies.

Suggestion for a windmill advertisement catch line: "You furnish the wind and we will do the rest."—Somerville Journal.

No, Maude, dear, we would not advise you to use mice as bait for catfish.—Philadelphia Record.

"I think, madam," said the physician, after a careful investigation of the patient's case, "I think, madam, the trouble must be with the liver."

"I don